

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

At an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in Richmond, some days ago, William C. Wickham, a gentleman of distinguished ability, was elected President. The West Virginia Register says that preparations are being made by contractors for the prosecution of the work all along the line from Covington to the Ohio river, and that men will be at work by the time spring shall be fairly open. We learn from the report of the President of the Company that a subscription of stock has been obtained to the amount of \$3,599,900 from the city of Richmond and counties in Virginia and West Virginia, and that a mortgage has been issued on all the property of the Company to secure bonds for an amount sufficient to complete the great work from Richmond to the mouth of the Big Sandy. It is confidently anticipated that the road will be built in less than three years.

When the road reaches its western terminus at the mouth of the Big Sandy, it will seek connections with Cincinnati and the great West, and with the Blue Grass regions of central Kentucky. Its connections with Cincinnati must be constructed through Ohio, or down the bank of the Ohio river through Maysville to Newport. The connection with central Kentucky must be made by the line of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, or down the Ohio river to Maysville, and thence to Paris by the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division. The line down the bank of the Ohio to Cincinnati is somewhat greater in distance than by the proposed line through the State of Ohio, but it could be built for much less money, and its easy grades would in point of time more than counterbalance the difference in the number of miles. It is, perhaps, about twenty-five miles nearer from Lexington to Catlettsburg by the route of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad than by way of Maysville; but the route through the country is necessarily one of steep grades, and if there would be any difference in point of time it would be in favor of the Maysville route. And then it will cost \$1,000,000 to build a road from Lexington to Catlettsburg, and considerably less than \$2,000,000 to build one from Maysville to the same point. But then the line from Maysville would form part of a line leading at once to Cincinnati and Lexington, and the saving by making this one route, instead of a route through Ohio and another from Lexington to the Big Sandy would be not less than \$5,000,000, and after the construction of the first line would pay a much better dividend than either of the two last. These facts are so patent as to be seen at a glance.

Several things may be set down as certain to take place. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will be completed. It will be the nearest route from the Ohio Valley and the great West to the Atlantic ocean, and its grades will be much less than that of any other route. When it is finished to Catlettsburg, it will seek connections with Cincinnati and with central Kentucky. To have the lines of railroad by which these connections are made pass through the city of Maysville will be of immense advantage, not only to the city, but to every farmer of Mason county. And the first step towards securing that result is to form a connection between Maysville and central Kentucky by the completion of the Maysville and Lexington railroad, Northern Division. The subscriptions of Mason and Nicholas counties, with what has been and can be raised from private individuals and contractors will build the road to Catlettsburg. Once these influences which could not be brought to bear in the canvass last summer will complete Bourbon county to complete it to Paris, giving us a connection with Lexington, and before long with Danville and Chattanooga.

By receding from the conditions fixed last spring, the Magistrates will place it in the power of the Directors to proceed with the work at the close of the present winter. It would be completed before the Chesapeake and Ohio road is built to Catlettsburg. The Company would then have its choice of filling up the gap to Maysville, about 85 miles along a route for which the river has formed a natural grade, at a cost little exceeding \$1,500,000, or going through Grayson and Mt. Sterling to Lexington, a distance of not less than 130 miles at a cost of not less than \$4,000,000. And by taking the Maysville route, only sixty miles of additional road would be necessary to be built to reach Cincinnati, when by going through Ohio twice the number of miles of road would have to be constructed, at an expense exceeding that of a road from Maysville to Cincinnati by not less than \$2,000,000.

Will the Magistrates have the good sense to get out of the way so that the people may offer this inducement to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to come to Maysville? The people signified their desire by a majority of nearly 500, and they are ill content with the "movement" to defeat the popular will. They are not satisfied with remaining stationary while the world marches on. They are tired of seeing other portions of their own State hold in advance of them in the contest for wealth and the comforts and advantages which attend the possession of an abundance of this world's goods. They do not ask the Magistrates to become the disciples of the three material advancement, but merely solicit them not to interpose obstacles in the way of the people, whose voice has been heard, emphatically and legally, for the subscription without conditions.

Splendid Christmas Presents, Free to All.—The enterprising proprietors of the *American Spectator* have put up three hundred them, and copies in packages of three each, with a nicely illustrated show bill, premium list, etc., which they propose to send free and post paid to all who apply for them. Every farmer and stock breeder should avail himself of this generous offer (to give away over \$30,000 worth of books), as the three numbers contain nearly one hundred pages of choice original articles, and a great number of valuable recipes for the cure of various diseases to which the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., are liable. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of farming and stock breeding. It has a veterinary department under the charge of one of the ablest professors in the United States, who answers through the *Journal*, free of charge, all questions relating to sick, injured, or diseased horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry. Thus every subscriber has a horse and cattle doctor free. This journal is furnished at the low price of \$1 a year, specimen copies free.

Address N. P. Boyce & Co., Publishers, Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Mule Sales.—Mr. James Piper, of this county, sold in Paris last week, 35 head of mules, at \$140 per head. Frank Layman sold 25 head to Charles Clark, for \$2,205. J. T. and J. S. Wilson sold to Arch Piper, 16 head for \$1,475.

A fair and delicate skin, free from every blemish, is the reward of an occasional use of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. 9

Real Estate.—John G. Hickman, Esq., bought from M. C. Hutchins, real estate agent, the Cox property in this city, paying for it \$3,500.

Case of Conscience.—We learn that our fellow-citizen S. S. Miner, received a day or two since from an unknown source, by mail, \$10.50 for a \$10 counterfeit note passed on his former partner for a pair of boots some 10 or 12 years since.

The St. James.—We learn that the passenger receipts of the deservingly popular steamer *St. James*, for the month of November, were \$2,169.50, upon which the internal revenue tax paid at 25 per cent, was \$54.23. This speaks well for the popularity of the *St. James*, which is manned by clever officers as ever told a star-board.

The Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company will, at an early day, put under contract the road as far as Livermore, on Green river, and while the bridge over Green river is being built, will press on the road to Greenville, in Muhlenburg county, where it will intersect the Elizabethtown and Paducah road, some forty miles from Owensboro.

Horace Greeley proposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of the *New York Tribune*, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, \$10; Semi-Weekly, \$4; Weekly, \$2 per annum.

H. T. Helmbold, the great Buchu man, is not as much deranged in mind and body as some of his political enemies would have us believe. Aside from his thorough Democratic proclivities, his liberality and shrewdness in the use of the "printer's ink," which has been the means of amassing him a colossal fortune, shows that he possesses more of sound brain and practical sense than the individuals who are his vilifiers.

The River.—The Ohio has been filled with floating ice since Saturday last, but with the exception of the *Telegraph* the regular packets have made their usual trips. The *Boston* and *St. James* have not lost a day, though their speed has been impeded by the ice. The *Telegraph* will pass down to-night. The ice is rapidly thinning, and the weather has moderated. To-day, Thursday, the sun is shining brightly. In a few days we may expect a river clear of ice.

Serious Loss.—Elder McGinn, who has recently been called to the pastorate of the Christian Church, in this city, was moving his furniture to Maysville, preparing to locate among us, when the collision occurred between the ill-fated *America* and *United States*. He had come himself per rail to Cincinnati to Maysville, but shipped his chattels by way of Louisville, from whence they were started up the river on the *United States*. They were lost in the burning of that boat. The loss is in some degree irreparable, particularly the library, which cannot at the present day be replaced. The loss is a great misfortune and falls with painful severity on Mr. McGinn, who has the warm sympathy of our entire community.—*Bulletin*.

Newspaper Directory.—G. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Advertising Agent, are now about issuing a complete American Newspaper Directory. It is a compilation much needed since nothing of the kind having any claims to completeness has ever been published.

Messrs. Rowell & Co. have spared no pains or expense to make the forthcoming work complete. We understand the book will be a handsome octavo volume of about 300 pages, bound in dark cloth, and sold for five dollars per copy.

As the publishers are Advertising Agents, their issuing a work containing so much information, usually jealously guarded by those in business, shows that they are confident of their ability to be of service to advertisers, or they would not so readily place in their hands the means of enabling every one to communicate direct with publishers if they so desire.

Police News.—Amanda Sutton was brought before his Honor on the 4th inst. on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, which being fully proved she was fined \$10 and costs. The fine was repaid.

On the same day Mira Nelson, a colored woman, was brought up on a similar charge, and his Honor proved that he had no prejudice against her on account of her race or color by fining her an equal amount with her white sister. In default of the money she was lodged in Castle Grant, and was turned out after a residence of ten days.

On the 8th, Dennis Hanley, an Irishman, was up for a breach of the peace, and was fined \$3 and costs. It appeared that there had been a family row between Dennis and his brother-in-law, John Connolly. Dennis asked John to step into the house of a relative and demanded the retraction of some ugly language John had used about him about two years ago. John had forgotten all about it, but made the desired retraction. Dennis not satisfied with this struck him, and got himself arrested in consequence. He was held to bail in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace.

On the same day Richard Glover was fined \$2 and costs for an indecent exposure of his person. The fine was repaid.

On the 11th inst. Thomas Brewer, the father-in-law of James Love, the rapist, was arrested for an assault upon James Hefflin. He tried to stab Hefflin with a knife, but failed in the attempted assassination. A jury was empanelled and fined him \$38 and costs.

On the same day Wm. Hornback and Brewer made an assault upon Charles Gilpin in the grocery of Alex. Calhoun. Brewer held Gilpin while Hornback struck him on the forehead with a slung shot, inflicting an ugly wound. The murderous assault was entirely unprovoked. Hornback was held to bail in the sum of \$150 to make his appearance before the Circuit Court, and Brewer in the sum of \$100. In default of bail they were both sent to jail, but Hornback has since given security and been released.

On the 17th, John Burns, colored, was fined \$3 and costs for a breach of the peace in a row with another negro.

The County Court.—There was a meeting of the Magistrates of Mason county called yesterday to take into consideration the propriety of rescinding the conditions precedent to levying and collecting the railroad tax fixed last winter. Owing to the failure to notify the Magistrates of the Mayslick precincts of the meeting, it was adjourned to Wednesday, 23rd inst. The question will then be finally determined. There is much anxiety felt as to the action of the Magistrates, and hopes are entertained that it will be such as will enable the Directors of the Railroad Company to go forward with the enterprise which will bring capital and population to the county.

The City Election.—Several weeks ago in referring to the approaching election for city officers, we urged the importance of leaving out of sight all prejudice growing out of mere political difference, and looking solely to the qualifications of the respective candidates. Quite a number of gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the election in January, and from the list the people will doubtless be able to select persons who will discharge the duties incumbent upon them in a manner that will be satisfactory to the public. While we do not underrate the importance of having a competent Mayor and efficient police, a prompt clerk, a discriminating assessor, an honest collector and a faithful Treasurer, yet these are officers concerning whose election we propose to take no part beyond voting for the men whose characters recommend them. But we feel that the importance of electing a good City Council is so great that no citizen ought to be satisfied with merely casting his own vote silently; but all should see that the best men of the community shall be brought forward, and do their utmost to secure their election.

On Friday the United States District Court in Covington decided against the city of Maysville two suits on her old bonds issued to the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad Company for \$10,607.90 with interest for about fifteen years, the interest amounting to very nearly as much as the principal. The Court will issue a *mandamus* to compel the city to levy a tax to pay the interest on this debt, and also to redeem the principal when due. There is a large debt of a similar character on other suits will be instituted at an early day unless some measures shall be taken to compromise with the holders of the city bonds. The time of dodging this question of our large debt has gone by. Our people must awake to the fact that the debt is due, and due to innocent purchasers,—that it must be paid, and their property is bound for the payment,—and that the United States District Court is clothed with full power to enforce the legal remedy against the property of the city and its citizens.

Beyond question we can give our creditors a great deal of trouble in enforcing their legal rights against us, the knowledge of which fact will dispose many, if not all, of them to make compromise as reasonable, that the city can carry the burden without sinking under the load, but it must be borne in mind that mere factitious litigation is an expensive business to the city, and that, after all, the debt must be liquidated.

The financial condition of the municipality is far from flattering, but it is by no means hopeless. Economy in administration, prudence and shrewdness in financing may and will extricate us from our difficulties. But wastefulness or blundering stupidity in the management of our fiscal affairs may not only cause us to continue in the slough of debt, but plunge us so much deeper in it that recovery will be rendered impossible in the future. In this situation an imperative necessity exists for the election of men to the City Council who will have the sense to comprehend the extreme delicacy of our financial affairs, and the nerve to meet the exigency and the sagacity to provide the means for our extrication. The good people of Maysville must remember that while a proper regulation of licenses to liquor and billiard saloons, and to gaming, the enforcement of the dog law, the cleaning of the streets, and the passage of other ordinances concerning purely local affairs, ought not to be overlooked, yet duties of a higher character will devolve upon the Councilmen during this and the several succeeding years,—duties that will tax the abilities of the ablest and sharpest of our citizens; the management of our debt, and providing the means to meet it or to fund it for future liquidation.

The duties of a councilman are attended by many things that are petty and annoying, and the position is one that is not particularly desirable to men who are not ambitious of the small distinction its possession confers. On this account it has been too frequently the case that gentlemen in whom the people have reposed confidence have refused to accept a position to which is attached no reward, but linked to which are duties and times vexatious and disagreeable. But we feel justified in the present circumstances, in calling upon such persons to consult the public interests more than their own comfort or fastidiousness. They have no right to stand back at this juncture when their acquaintance with business, their knowledge of finance, and status among capitalists may be of such vast service to the community in which they live. We ask these men who are themselves so deeply interested in the prosperity of the city by their own possession within its limits to come forward and give the city the benefit of whatever sense, discretion, and tact they may possess. And we call upon the people at large to banish from their minds all other considerations, and to unite upon men whose interests are identified with those of the city, and upon whose judgment and good faith they can rely.

Christmas is Coming.—Every one should be busy on having a merry Christmas. No matter what the secret grief may be, banish it for this one day, and let every one have his full of genuine enjoyment. If there has been dissatisfaction and heartburning during the year it is the best of times to let bygones be bygones and form a complete reconciliation with those to whom the affections are naturally drawn. Make every one in the household glad by some testimonial of love, no matter how trifling it may be.

To newly married people we would recommend one of the fine pianos which R. Albert keeps at the China Palace, and which he takes pleasure in exhibiting to customers. He will guarantee that a present of one of his pianos will insure domestic tranquility for a twelve month, and will prove a more effectual love philtre than chemist ever yet discovered. But if one of these instruments is beyond the reach of your purse, under the same roof may be found the handsome show cases of Albert & Lilliston, containing the handsomest watches ever brought to Maysville, the latest styles of jewelry and fancy articles of every description, just suited for a holiday present. For the little ones Mr. Albert has all imaginable toys, which he sells at very low figures.

Messrs. Seaton & Blatterman and J. Wood & Bro. have also a choice lot of presents, consisting of elegant toilet sets, work baskets, writing desks, and a number of fancy articles. It will be worth the while of any visitor to Maysville to call at both of these fine drug stores, if with no other object than that of viewing the premises. Mr. John A. Seaton is the agent for the Florence Sewing Machine, which would be a very acceptable present to any housewife.

Messrs. C. L. Stanton & Co. and James Smith have all the pictorials usually in fashion on Christmas. A lover can purchase from them beautiful copies of illustrated books, and parents can find in their stores all the wonderful stories which can delight the little ones. Writing desks and fancy articles

of all descriptions are also embraced in their stock.

George Arthur and John Heiser & Co. have everything in the confectionery line one could desire. Go to them for candies, cakes, fruits, and for all the materials for mince meat, etc. Their stocks of dolls, toys, etc., are also large and unique, and embrace all that any one can desire. George Arthur also keeps the best oysters to be had in this market. Give them a call.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent temperance lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find Plantation Bitters, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifling with.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

Judge Collins.—We regret that Judge Lewis Collins is still very ill at his residence in this city, and that his friends are apprehensive of an early fatal termination to his distressing illness. Judge Collins has been much venerated for his sterling traits of character and loved for his many virtues. Though past the three score and ten years allotted to man, his loss would be felt by many warm friends in this community.

Popular Vote for President.—Annexed is a table exhibiting the popular vote for President, cast on the 3d ult., in thirty-three of the States of the Union. Florida chose its electors by the Legislature; Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas did not vote. By a singular anomaly under our Constitution, the people of the territories of Indian, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia are not allowed to participate in the election of the national Chief Magistrate. South Carolina, for the first time, chose its electors by the people; whilst Florida assumes the position of the former in being the only State which chooses its electors by the Legislature. Nebraska voted for the first time. In California, for the first time, a native-born citizen voted for President:

States.	Grant.	Seymour.	Total.
Maine	70,433	42,394	112,827
New Hampshire	37,718	30,571	68,289
Vermont	44,167	19,945	64,112
Massachusetts	129,379	98,408	227,787
Rhode Island	12,993	6,543	19,531
Connecticut	49,726	46,384	96,110
New York	419,881	429,883	849,764
New Jersey	79,871	52,725	132,596
Pennsylvania	342,260	312,282	654,542
Delaware	7,615	10,900	18,515
Maryland	30,500	62,275	92,775
Virginia	—	—	—
North Carolina	96,488	85,311	181,799
South Carolina	62,300	49,157	111,457
Georgia	56,935	102,138	159,073
Alabama	77,366	72,086	149,452
Mississippi	27,911	41,358	69,269
Texas	—	—	—
Arkansas	32,613	28,496	61,109
Missouri	95,164	74,576	169,740
Kentucky	99,447	61,948	161,395
Tennessee	39,582	115,823	155,405
West Virginia	22,146	12,943	35,089
Ohio	280,222	238,632	518,854
Indiana	176,502	165,490	341,992
Illinois	250,293	194,141	444,434
Michigan	125,608	97,068	222,676
Wisconsin	109,444	85,608	195,052
Minnesota	43,566	28,117	71,683
Iowa	120,369	74,128	194,497
Nebraska	9,730	3,429	13,159
Kansas	29,703	12,408	42,111
Nebraska	8,627	6,791	15,418
Oregon	8,920	9,138	18,058
California	54,589	54,081	108,670
Grand total	3,633,111	2,714,195	5,707,306
Grant's plurality	338,916	—	—

The total vote in 1828 was 1,162,186; in 1840, 2,403,485; in 1852, 3,126,375; in 1860, 4,662,170. In 1824 Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana chose their electors by the Legislature.

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.—On Tuesday last, Mr. J. J. Hayden, of Lexington, Ky., called in our office and gave us a very encouraging report from the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

Mr. Hayden is largely interested in the road and as he was financial agent for the Company last year and fully understands the workings of the Company, we rely as much upon his judgment and conclusions as upon the judgment and conclusions of any one else. We publish for the benefit of our readers all the information which we have upon the subject.

The Kentucky Improvement Company have forfeited their contract for the road by a failure to comply with the conditions of the obligation.

Several Southern Railroad Companies, with headquarters at Memphis, have joined in an enterprise looking to an air line from Memphis to Norfolk. The completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad leaves but one gap of 75 to 85 miles in the line, that being between Lexington and Elizabethtown, Ky. The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company have made such arrangements with railroad men at the South as to leave only the contingency of a charter from the Legislature, which meets next month, and which will be sought with energy, for a railroad to bridge the above gap. The importance of such a road is readily understood by business men both East and South. Our informant says money, which is indispensable in the construction and completion of these roads in Kentucky, can be commanded very readily should all the parties concerned determine to consolidate their interests in the formation of a through line from the South, making Norfolk the Eastern terminus.

Such a line as the one contemplated would be of more value to the South and West than any line which has or can be constructed. It is by odds the shortest and most direct route for the transportation of cotton and the products of the South and West to Europe; while the location is such, that while roads situated farther North and leading to New York or Boston, are blockaded with the snows of winter this line will be clear and unobstructed.

For these and many other reasons which we have not the space to enumerate, the friends of the air line to Norfolk urge the consolidation of every interest into the one grand International Road. We earnestly hope they will succeed.—*Big Sandy Herald*.

Boying Whisky.—Great quantities of whisky have been purchased in this vicinity by S. N. Pike & Co., and Ives, Beecher & Co., of New York, who are reported among whisky men to assert that the tax on whisky will be again raised to two dollars. This information has caused considerable purchases for speculative purposes.—*Lex. Statesman*.

A Talk with the Pioneer Negro Congressmen.

[Washington Correspondence New York Herald.]

Reporter—Well, Mr. Menard, do you expect to be admitted soon?

Mr. Menard—Yes, I hope to take my seat before the recess.

With this answer he threw a good deal of dignity into his face, and imitated the manner of Charles Sumner when he leans back in his seat after a speech in the Senate.

Mr. Menard—I am waiting for my certificate from Governor Warmoth, and when that arrives I go down to the Committee on Elections, call for Mr. Dawes, say to Mr. Dawes, "Here is my certificate in the name of the people and of the State of Louisiana, duly honoring me as their accredited Representative in the Congress of the United States; please admit me to my seat." Then Mr. Dawes will make answer whether in the legislative wisdom of his committee and by reason of their combined examination I am entitled or not. They may say no, but I deny that their conclusions in this respect is based upon the facts duly recorded and certified by the history of the case and of the Constitution. I have been elected to fill the place of a Democratic member named Mann, who died while his seat was being contested by Jones (Republican), and no decision was arrived at. If they decide now that Mann was duly elected, I step in as his legitimate though humble successor; and if not, then vice versa.

Reporter—How did the Republicans on the floor of the House receive you the day you made your appearance?

Menard—Well, nothing extra. I had to find my way in, and when inside I found nobody inclined to come near me. I felt bad at this. I didn't want to sit there and be stared at like a curious kind of an animal, and if nobody cared to talk with me I wasn't going to force my company on them. I walked in on that floor feeling that I had a right to do so, and a good deal better right than these carpet-baggers, Mewham and Sypher, from Louisiana, elected by colored votes in the place of better men.

Reporter—Did these men see you on the floor?

Menard—Yes, they saw me, but that was all. They never once came to ask me how I was or introduce me to some of the prominent members. I felt very greatly incensed and indignant at this because I know these carpet-baggers so well, and I know how ready they were to shake hands with me and poorer colored men when they were down in Louisiana looking for office.

Reporter—Who among the members showed you any kindness?

Menard—None of them, to speak of. The only kindness I experienced was from two newspaper reporters; but I suppose they had meaning for it. One of them belonged to an illustrated paper, and wanted to make a sketch of me; the other wanted to get a short history of my life; and between them I was an object of affectionate attention. They were the only persons I met that brought me round and introduced me to members of Congress.

Reporter—How did the members receive you?

Menard—Well, I could easily see that they didn't like it much; the carpet-baggers from Louisiana edged away the moment they saw me in their neighborhood. Altogether, I felt disappointed and uncomfortable, and resolved never to go in upon that floor again until I went to take possession of my seat.

Reporter—Did you see General Butler?

Menard—No; there was no one to introduce me in an official capacity. The reporters would have made me known to every one, but I didn't like to trespass too much on their good nature.

Reporter—What is the character of the delay in sending up your certificate?

Menard—I guess Warmoth don't want to see me admitted, and he hopes by keeping it back that the committee will reject me. He is at the head of the most corrupt ring in the country, composed, two-thirds, of insincere and unprincipled carpet-baggers.

Reporter—You don't appear to like the carpet-baggers?

Menard—Indeed, I entertain no great amount of love for them, and the colored people of the South are losing confidence and regard for them very fast.

Reporter—Could the colored people get along without them?

Menard—They could now. They are able to take care of themselves, and dispense with the carpet-baggers.

Reporter—What do you think of General Grant's election?

Menard—I haven't much confidence in General Grant. The colored people would sooner have seen Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Wade, or General Butler elected. Chief Justice Chase was their first choice. If the Democracy had nominated him they might have had the colored vote of the South.

Reporter—How will the social right question settle itself at the South?

Menard—As it is, the colored people down there enjoy far more social privileges than they do at the North. I never hardly noticed in New Orleans any of that prejudice against us that you see up here. If the bill of civil rights had been passed in Louisiana, I don't believe the colored folks would have cared a bit to avail themselves of any of its provisions. As it is, they have all the rights and privileges that they are inclined to use, though, of course, I should like to see them protected by law. I want to see all public conveyances thrown open to people regardless of race, color or previous condition; and this is bound to come when the parties at the South are more broken up than at present.

Here we had a good afternoon to the dusky legislator from Louisiana, who bowed us out with all the grace of a French dancing master.

An Indian Romance.

Among the Sikh nobles who, at the outset of the mutiny, staked their heads on the British side, was the Rajah of Kupoorthalla. He was not a very great man, but he had influence, and no Englishman could have asked his status, purse and person, with more honesty and unquestioning loyalty. He helped to guard the Northern Delhi Road, then the key of our position; and when order had been restored, the Governor General, casting aside the old policy of meagre rewards, raised him, by a single gift of land, to the wealth of a great English noble. The Rajah married an East Indian girl, became, under her influence, a Christian, and established a mission on his own estates. Spending years at a stroke the prejudices of a thousand years, he introduced his wife into society, and allowed her to appear in public, and the officials, for once heartily cordial to a native, threw aside prejudices as rooted as his own, and recommended the Rajah should receive, officially, precedence in Oude. The Governor-General consented; and at the apex of the new social system of Oude stands a native Christian noble; and the only woman in India for whom the guards turn out in the British provinces is the Christian "Lady of Kupoorthalla."—*London Spectator*.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian* furnishes the following: A very remarkable feature in the topography of the country presents itself in Wise county, Virginia. At or near the Pound Gap, on the Kentucky side, is a mountain about four miles in circumference at its base; in this mountain head four rivers, which flow in different directions, nearly corresponding with the four cardinal points of the compass. The four springs can be seen at one view from the top of the mountain, and they are nearly equi-distant from each other, say a mile apart. These rivers are: The Guest river, flowing south into the Clinch; the Lick, fork of the Kentucky, running west; the Cumberland river north and the Pond river north into the Sandy. They flow through four States, and are all tributary to the Ohio river.

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